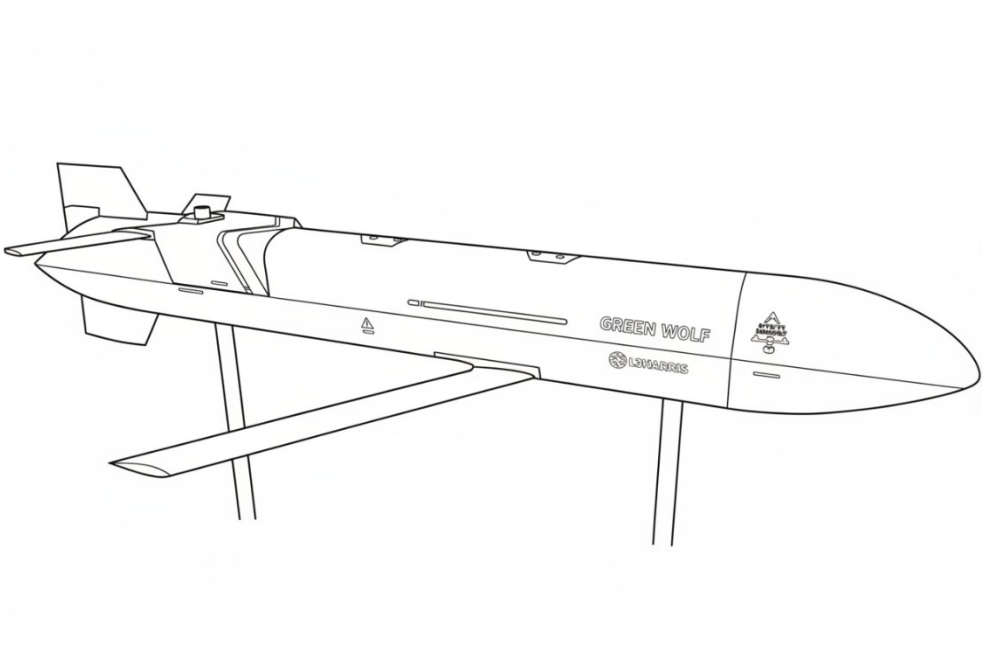
L3Harris Green Wolf



IDENTITY & DESIGNATION

Official Designation: Green Wolf™
Manufacturer: L3Harris Technologies, Ashburn, Virginia, USA
Country of Origin: United States
Year Introduced: Formally unveiled July 2025 alongside Red Wolf; development since 2020 on shared airframe
Program Names: Part of the Wolf family of launched effects vehicles. Green Wolf is the non-kinetic/EW variant complementing the Red Wolf kinetic strike variant

NATO/Allied Designation: N/A

CLASSIFICATION

Domain: Air
Category: Electronic Warfare Launched Effect / EW Cruise Missile / Decoy
Sub-Category: Non-kinetic effects: electronic warfare, radar probing, decoy operations, ESM/ELINT. Shares airframe with Red Wolf (kinetic variant)
Terminal Mode: Recoverable or expendable depending on mission
Expendable: Mission-dependent — EW/decoy missions may allow recovery; some configurations expendable

PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Weight: ~250 lb class (identical airframe to Red Wolf)
Length: ~6 ft
Configuration: Externally identical to Red Wolf: pop-out wings, horizontal stabilizers, two vertical fins, chine lines, blended rear intakes, shovel-shaped nose. X-form tail on production units
Low Observability: Yes — same stealth features as Red Wolf
Payload: Electronic warfare suite replacing Red Wolf's kinetic warhead. Specific EW payload details classified
Launch Method: Same as Red Wolf: air-launched (rotary/fixed-wing, manned/unmanned), ground-launched (rocket-assisted), maritime launch
Airframe Material: Same as Red Wolf; shared modular airframe

PROPULSION & PERFORMANCE

Propulsion Type: Small turbojet engine (same as Red Wolf)
Max Speed: High subsonic
Range: 200+ nautical miles at low altitude
Endurance: 60+ minutes (extended loiter capability emphasized for EW mission)
Altitude: Low-altitude capable
Loiter: Extended loiter capability specifically highlighted by L3Harris for EW/ISR mission profiles

GUIDANCE, NAVIGATION & CONTROL

Control Link: Beyond line-of-sight (BLOS) communication

Engagement Mode: Autonomous operations; cooperative engagement with Red Wolf
Autonomy Level: Advanced — in-flight collaboration with Red Wolf; swarming capability; autonomous target tracking of emitter sources
Collaboration: Designed to work as pathfinder for Red Wolf strikes: Green Wolf locates air defense emitters via ESM, jams/suppresses them, clears EW corridor for Red Wolf kinetic attack. “Wolf pack” cooperative doctrine
Man-in-Loop Required: No — autonomous EW engagement capability
Fiber-Optic Option: No

SENSORS & PAYLOADS

Primary Payload: Electronic warfare suite for jamming, electronic support measures (ESM), and ELINT collection
Mission Profiles: Electronic attack (jamming enemy radar/comms); electronic support (detecting and geolocating emitters to cue Red Wolf strikes); decoy operations (presenting false targets to enemy air defense); radar probing (stimulating enemy radar to reveal location and characteristics)
Modularity: Shared airframe with Red Wolf; payload module is the only difference. L3Harris describes both as “flexible, modular and feature advanced software for in-flight collaboration and re-targeting”

COST & PROCUREMENT

Target Unit Cost: ~$300,000 at full-rate production (~1,000/year for Wolf family combined)
Procurement Status: No separate Green Wolf contract announced as of Feb 2026. Red Wolf PASM contract ($86.2M) is the lead program. Green Wolf likely to follow as EW complement once Red Wolf enters production
Cost Comparison: An expendable EW platform at ~$300K vs. a manned EW aircraft sortie at tens of thousands per flight hour — or vs. risking a $70M+ EA-18G Growler in contested airspace

PLATFORM INTEGRATION

Platforms: Same as Red Wolf: AH-1Z Viper, OA-1K Skyraider II, MQ-1C Gray Eagle, ground launchers, maritime platforms

Operational Concept: Mixed loads: an AH-1Z or OA-1K carries both Green Wolf (EW pathfinder) and Red Wolf (kinetic striker) simultaneously, enabling single-aircraft SEAD/strike packages

COUNTERMEASURE VULNERABILITY PROFILE

RF Jamming: LOW — Ironic: Green Wolf IS an RF jammer. Autonomous capability reduces dependence on data link

GPS Spoofing: MODERATE — Similar to Red Wolf; ESM capability may provide alternative navigation/targeting via emitter triangulation

EMI/EMC Attack: LOW — Military EW platform; electronics almost certainly hardened against the effects it delivers

Microwave Attack: LOW — Same reasoning as EMI; an EW platform must survive its own electromagnetic environment

Laser DEW: MODERATE — Same profile as Red Wolf

Kinetic Intercept: MODERATE — Same stealth/speed profile as Red Wolf. As a non-kinetic asset, adversary may prioritize shooting down Green Wolf to preserve their air defense network

Net / Physical Capture: N/A

Cyber / Hack: LOW — Military-encrypted BLOS; autonomous EW engagement

Active Camouflage Defeat: N/A

Overall Vulnerability Rating: LOW–MODERATE

CRUISE MISSILE CONVERGENCE NOTES

Green Wolf represents a category that barely existed five years ago: the expendable EW cruise missile. Traditionally, electronic warfare required either dedicated manned aircraft (EA-18G Growler, EC-130H Compass Call) or ground-based systems. The idea of building a $300K throwaway jammer with 200 nmi range and swarming autonomy fundamentally changes the SEAD/DEAD calculus.

The convergence significance is in the cooperative engagement model. A “wolf pack” of Green and Red Wolves replicates the function of a SEAD strike package — traditionally requiring Wild Weasel fighters, standoff jammers, and HARM missiles — in a swarm of expendable 250 lb munitions launched from a turboprop or helicopter. The entire kill chain from detection to suppression to strike is contained within the swarm.

For the countermeasures discussion in Volume 1, Green Wolf is relevant as an offensive counter-drone/counter-air-defense tool. It also

highlights a vulnerability in defensive systems: if your air defense radar lights up to track incoming Red Wolves, Green Wolves are listening and will geolocate you for the next wave. The SEAD mission becomes automated and expendable.
Compare to the Coyote Block 3NK: both are airborne EW platforms, but Coyote is defensive (C-UAS, HPM to fry drones) while Green Wolf is offensive (SEAD, jamming enemy radar to enable strikes). Together they illustrate how electronic warfare is migrating from manned aircraft to expendable autonomous systems at both ends of the kill chain.

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

Developed alongside Red Wolf since 2020 on shared modular airframe. Included in 40+ test flights by July 2025 (total includes both Red and Green Wolf variants; exact breakdown not disclosed). Formally unveiled by L3Harris in July 2025. L3Harris concept videos show Green Wolf in cooperative maritime strike scenarios: Green Wolves probe and jam PLAN warship radar while Red Wolves strike sensor masts. No separate procurement contract as of February 2026; expected to follow Red Wolf PASM program into production. L3Harris has emphasized that both variants are production-ready on the same scalable line.

SOURCES & CROSS-REFERENCES

Manufacturer: https://www.l3harris.com (press materials, Jul 2025 and Jan–Feb 2026)
Key References: The War Zone: “Wolf Pack of Modular Mini Cruise Missiles Unveiled” (Jul 18, 2025); The Aviationist: “L3Harris Unveils Red Wolf and Green Wolf” (Jul 20, 2025); The Aviationist: “L3Harris Red Wolf OA-1K Skyraider II” (Feb 12, 2026)
Cross-Ref: Red Wolf (A-023, kinetic variant); Coyote Block 3NK (A-022, defensive EW comparison); Switchblade 600 (A-021); Anduril Barracuda-100M (competing family); EA-18G Growler (traditional manned EW benchmark)